

First Approximation by M. Encke :—

Perihelion Passage, Jan. 26, 34911, Berlin Mean Time.

Perihelion	92° 40' 22.3"	} Mean Equinox, 1846.
Ω	111 40 46.7	
Inclination	46 19 32.9	

Log. q 0.169539.

Motion direct.

Approximate by M. Rumker :—

Perihelion Passage, 1846, Jan. 25, 1224, Greenwich Mean Time.

Long. of Perihelion	92° 2' 4"	} Apparent Equinox, Jan. 30.
Long. of Ascending Node	111 51 1	
Inclination	46 14 2	

Log. Perihelion Distance, 0.167251.

Motion direct.

There is, M. Encke remarks, a faint resemblance to the comets of 1783 and 1793, but the node is so totally different that nothing can be inferred.

Mr. Graham, assistant to Mr. Cooper, computed the following elements on the observations of Jan. 24, and those of Altona and Hamburg on Feb. 14 and 15, and the Markree observations of Feb. 17 :—

Perihelion Passage, 1846, Jan. 30, 836.

Long. of Perihelion	96° 16' 50"
Node	111 51 8
Inclination	45 18 58

Perihelion Distance, 1.486.

Motion direct.

Mr. Cooper compares these elements with those of Pigott's comet, discovered in 1783, and points out the resemblance between them ; but it would seem that this is only accidental.

DE VICO'S Fourth Comet.

On Feb. 20, Father De Vico discovered his fourth comet, the place of which he thus designates in a letter to Professor Schumacher :—

Rome M.T.	
1846, Feb. 20.	7 ^h 18 ^m 36 ^s .9 36 Ceti — Comet = 7 ^m 7 ^s in R.A. = — 6' 45" in Dec.

These are the results of three concordant observations. The horary motion in right ascension is — 3^s.2055 nearly, and 4' 27".17 in declination to the north.

This comet has so much similarity with that of Brorsen, that at first the two were suspected to be identical.

BRORSEN'S Comet.

On the 26th February, about 8 P.M., M. Th. Brorsen, student in philosophy at Kiel, discovered a comet not far from *♓* *Piscium*, the position of which he estimated to be,

Right Ascension 13° Declination + 14° 25'.

OBSERVATIONS.

ALTONA.

	Altona M.T.	R.A.	Dec.
	^h ^m ^s	[°] ['] ["]	[°] ['] ["]
Feb. 28	7 46 11.3	13 22 55.5	+ 17 25 49
March 2	7 29 50.9	13 21 29.3	+ 20 34 41.5
4	8 6 7.1	13 10 33.2	+ 23 52 17.2

HAMBURG.

(M. Rumker.)

	Hamburg M.T.	R.A.	Dec.
	^h ^m ^s	[°] ['] ["]	[°] ['] ["]
March 1	8 6 7.0	13 23 26.0	+ 19 1 34.6
2	7 19 1.9	13 21 50.3	20 33 58.3
4	7 52 52.6	13 10 48.3	23 51 18.9
5	7 8 50.6	13 2 12.6	25 27 11.2
8	8 24 21.2	12 18 45.4	+ 30 33 16.1

Approximate ELEMENTS of BRORSEN'S Comet.

By M. Funk, assistant to M. Rumker, Observatory, Hamburg:—

Perihelion Passage, Feb. 27, 1572854, Greenwich Mean Time.

Long. of Perihelion	116° 27' 11"	} Apparent Equinox.
Long. of Ascending Node.....	96 54 15	
Inclination	31 47 24	

Log. Perihelion Distance, 9.8097815.

Motion direct.

By M. Petersen, Observatory, Altona, from his own observations of February 28 and March 2, and the Hamburg observation of March 1:—

Perihelion Passage, Feb. 26, 6962, 1846.

Perihelion	116° 22' 29"	} Apparent Equinox, March 1.
Ascending Node.....	92 1 25	
Inclination	30 41 17	

Log. q 9.810516.

Motion direct.

Occultations of c^1 and c^2 *Capricorni*, observed by Mr. Utting.

1826	Sep. 13	Immersion c^1 Capricorni	^h ^m ^s 10 46 14	} Apparent Time.
—	—	c^2 —	10 48 18	

1845 Sep. 13 Immersion c^1 Capricorni 8 39 21.6 Mean Time.

These observations of the occultation of the *same* star after an interval of 19 years were made at the *same* place, latitude $52^{\circ} 36' 9''$ N., longitude $6^m 58^s$ E: Yarmouth Church bearing N. $29^{\circ} 55'$ W, and distant 2066 feet.

The time is ascertained either by altitudes of the sun with a sextant and mercurial horizon, or from a portable transit.

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